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## **COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION**

**of **XXX****

**amending Decision 2006/771/EC on harmonisation of the radio spectrum for use by  
short-range devices**

(Text with EEA relevance)

# COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of **XXX**

**amending Decision 2006/771/EC on harmonisation of the radio spectrum for use by short-range devices and repealing Decision 2005/928/EC**

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Decision No 676/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a regulatory framework for radio spectrum policy in the European Community (Radio Spectrum Decision)<sup>1</sup>, and in particular Article 4(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Decision 2006/771/EC<sup>2</sup> harmonises the technical conditions for use of spectrum for a wide variety of short-range devices, including applications such as alarms, local communications equipment, door openers, medical implants and for intelligent transport systems. Short-range devices are typically mass-market and/or portable products which can easily be taken and used across borders; differences in spectrum access conditions therefore prevent their free movement, increase their production costs and create risks of harmful interference with other radio applications and services.
- (2) Decision No 243/2012/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 establishing a multiannual radio spectrum policy programme<sup>3</sup> (RSPP) requires Member States, in cooperation with the Commission, and where appropriate, to foster the collective use of spectrum as well as shared use of spectrum in order to enhance efficiency and flexibility.
- (3) Due to the growing importance of short-range devices for the economy and the rapid changes in technology and societal demands, new applications for short-range devices can emerge. These require regular updates of spectrum harmonisation conditions.
- (4) On 5 July 2006, the Commission issued a permanent mandate to the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), pursuant to Article 4(2) of Decision No 676/2002/EC, to update the Annex to Decision 2006/771/EC in response to technological and market developments in the area of short-range devices.
- (5) Commission Decisions 2008/432/EC<sup>4</sup>, 2009/381/EC<sup>5</sup>, 2010/368/EU<sup>6</sup> and Commission Implementing Decision 2011/829/EU<sup>7</sup> already amended the harmonised technical

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 312, 11.11.2006, p. 66.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 81, 21.3.2012, p. 7.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 151, 11.6.2008, p. 49.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 119, 14.5.2009, p. 32.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 166, 1.7.2010, p. 33.

conditions for short-range devices contained in Decision 2006/771/EC by replacing its Annex.

- (6) In its March 2013 report<sup>8</sup> submitted in response to the above-mentioned mandate, the CEPT informed the Commission of the results of the requested examination of the 'type of short-range device' and the 'other usage restrictions' categories in the Annex to Decision 2006/771/EC and advised the Commission to amend a number of technical aspects in that Annex.
- (7) The results of the mandate show that short-range devices operating on a non-exclusive and shared basis need, on the one hand, legal certainty regarding the possibility to use spectrum on a shared basis, which can be achieved through predictable technical shared usage conditions of harmonised bands which ensure reliable and efficient use of harmonised bands. These short range devices also need, on the other hand, sufficient flexibility to allow for a large variety of applications in order to maximise the benefits of wireless innovation in the Union. It is therefore necessary to harmonise defined technical usage conditions to prevent harmful interference and to ensure for as much flexibility as possible while fostering reliable and efficient use of frequency bands by short-range devices.
- (8) The suppression of the notion of 'type' of short range devices and the harmonisation of short range devices categories achieves such purpose. Two kinds of categories would each establish predictable sharing environments for a whole group of short-range devices. The short-range devices in these categories are grouped either on the basis of similar technical spectrum access mechanisms or based on common usage scenarios that determine the expected deployment density.
- (9) The scope of the categories as defined in technical annex provides users with predictability in regard to other short-range device that are allowed to use the same frequency band on a on a non-exclusive and shared basis. Pursuant to Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity (the R&TTE Directive)<sup>9</sup> within such categories manufacturers should ensure that short-range devices effectively avoid harmful interference to other short-range devices.
- (10) In the specific frequency bands covered by this Decision, the combination of the harmonised short range devices category and the technical usage conditions (frequency band, transmit power limit/field strength limit/power density limit, additional parameters and other usage restrictions) establishes a harmonised sharing arrangement in such a way as to allow short range devices to share the use of spectrum with each other on a non-exclusive basis, regardless of the purpose of such use.
- (11) In order to safeguard the legal certainty and the predictability of such harmonised sharing arrangements, the use of harmonised bands either by short-range devices which are not part of a harmonised category or under less restrictive technical parameters would only be allowed to the extent that the relevant sharing arrangement is not compromised.
- (12) On 6 July 2011, the Commission issued a further mandate to the CEPT, pursuant to Article 4(2) of Decision No 676/2002/EC, to undertake the necessary technical studies

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<sup>7</sup> OJ L 329, 13.12.2011, p. 10.

<sup>8</sup> CEPT Report 44, RSCOM 13-25  
OJ L 91, 7.4.1999, p. 10.

in support of a possible review of Decision 2005/928/EC of 20 December 2005 on the harmonisation of the 169,4-169,8125 MHz frequency band in the Community<sup>10</sup>, to ensure the efficient use of the harmonised frequency range in accordance with Article 5 of that Decision.

- (13) In its June 2012 report<sup>11</sup> submitted in response to the above mentioned second mandate, the CEPT advised the Commission to incorporate existing and additional harmonisation measures for low power / short-range devices in the 169 MHz band in the forthcoming amendment of the Annex to Decision 2006/771/EC to provide better visibility and transparency of the harmonised frequency range (169.4-169 8125 MHz).
- (14) Based on results of the CEPT's work it is possible to streamline the regulatory conditions for short-range devices. The harmonisation of spectrum access conditions would achieve the objective set by the RSPP to foster the collective use of spectrum in the internal market for categories of short-range devices.
- (15) The Annex to Decision 2006/771/EC should therefore be amended and Decision 2005/928/EC should be repealed accordingly.
- (16) Equipment operating within the conditions set in this Decision should also comply with Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity<sup>12</sup> in order to use the spectrum effectively so as to avoid harmful interference, demonstrated either by meeting harmonised standards or by fulfilling alternative conformity assessment procedures.
- (17) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Radio Spectrum Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

#### *Article 1*

In Article 2 of Decision 2006/771/EC, the following paragraphs are added:

'3. "category of short-range devices" means a group of short-range devices that use spectrum with similar technical spectrum access mechanisms or based on common usage scenarios;

4. "sharing arrangement" means a set of technical and operational conditions which allow the share use of a specific part of the spectrum on a non-exclusive basis and for different purposes by short range devices of the same category.'

#### *Article 2*

Article 3 of Decision 2006/771/EC is replaced by the following.

#### *'Article 3*

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<sup>10</sup> OJ L 344, 27.12.2005, p. 47.

<sup>11</sup> CEPT Report 43, RSCOM 12-25.

<sup>12</sup> OJ L 91, 7.4.1999, p. 10.

1. Member States shall designate and make available, on a non-exclusive, non-interference and non-protected basis, the frequency bands for the categories of short-range devices, subject to the specific conditions and by the implementation deadline, as laid down in the Annex to this Decision.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, Member States may request transitional periods and/or radio spectrum-sharing arrangements, pursuant to Article 4(5) of the Radio Spectrum Decision.

3. This Decision is without prejudice to the right of Member States to allow the use of the frequency bands under less restrictive conditions or for short-range devices which are not part of the harmonised category provided that this does not prevent or reduce the possibility for short-range devices to rely on the appropriate sharing arrangement in a harmonised band as specified in the Annex to this Decision.'

#### *Article 3*

The Annex to Decision 2006/771/EC is replaced by the text in the Annex to this Decision.

#### *Article 4*

Decision 2005/928/EC is repealed.

#### *Article 5*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

## ANNEX

"Annex

### Harmonised frequency bands and technical parameters for short-range devices

Band no	Frequency band [i]	Category of short-range devices [ii]	Transmit power limit/ field strength limit/power density limit [iii]	Additional parameters (channelling and/or channel access and occupation rules) [iv]	Other usage restrictions [v]	Implementation deadline
1	9 000-59 750 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	72 dB• A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
2	9-315 kHz	Active medical implants [1]	30 dB• A/m at 10 metres	Duty cycle limit [vi]: 10 %	This set of usage conditions is only available to active implantable medical devices, as defined in Council Directive 90/385/EEC of 20 June 1990 (OJ L 189, 20.7.1990, p. 17).	1 April 2014
3	59 750-60 250 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	42 dB• A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
4	60 250-74 750 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	72 dBμA/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
5	74 750-75 250 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	42 dBμA/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
6	75 250-77 250 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	72 dBμA/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
7	77 250-77 750 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	42 dBμA/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
8	77 750-90 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	72 dBμA/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
9	90-119 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	42 dBμA/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
10	119-128.6 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	66 dBμA/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
11	128.6-129.6 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	42 dBμA/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014

12	129.6-135 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	66 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
13	135-140 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	42 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
14	140-148.5 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	37.7 dB $\bullet$ A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
15	148.5-5 000 kHz [17]	Inductive applications [14]	-15 dB $\bullet$ A/m at 10 metres in any bandwidth of 10 kHz. Furthermore the total field strength is -5 dB $\bullet$ A/m at 10 m for systems operating at bandwidths larger than 10 kHz			1 April 2014
16	315-600 kHz	Active medical implants [1]	-5 dB $\bullet$ A/m at 10 m	Duty cycle limit [vi]: 10 %	This set of usage conditions is only available to animal implantable devices [2].	1 April 2014
17	400-600 kHz	Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) [12]	-8 dB $\bullet$ A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
18	456.9-457.1 kHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	7 dB $\mu$ A/m at 10 m		This set of usage conditions is only available for emergency detections of buried victims and valuable items devices.	1 April 2014
19	984-7484 kHz	Transport and Traffic Telematics [13]	9 dB $\bullet$ A/m at 10 m	Duty cycle limit [vi]: 1 %	This set of usage conditions is only available for Eurobalise transmissions in the presence of trains and using the 27 MHz band for telepowering.	1 April 2014
20	3 155-3 400 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	13.5 dB $\bullet$ A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
21	5 000-30 000 kHz [18]	Inductive applications [14]	-20 dB $\bullet$ A/m at 10 metres in any bandwidth of 10 kHz. Furthermore the total field			1 April 2014

			strength is -5 dB•A/m at 10 m for systems operating at bandwidths larger than 10 kHz			
22a	6 765-6 795 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	42 dB•A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
22b	6 765-6 795 kHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	42 dB•A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
23	7 300-23 000 kHz	Transport and Traffic Telematics [13]	-7 dB•A/m at 10 m	Antenna restrictions apply as specified in the harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC.	This set of usage conditions is only available for Euroloop transmissions in the presence of trains and using the 27 MHz band for telepowering.	1 April 2014
24	7 400-8 800 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	9 dB•A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
25	10 200-11 000 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	9 dB•A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
26	12 500 -20 000 kHz	Active medical implants [1]	-7 dB•A/m at 10 m in a bandwidth of 10 kHz	Duty cycle limit [vi]: 10 %	This set of usage conditions is only available to indoor use by animal implantable devices [2].	1 April 2014
27a	13 553-13 567 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	42 dB•A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
27b	13 553-13 567 kHz	Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) [12]	60 dB•A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
27c	13 553-13 567 kHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	42 dB•A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
28a	26 957-27 283 kHz	Inductive applications [14]	42 dB•A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
28b	26 957-27 283 kHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	10 mW effective radiated power (e.r.p.), which corresponds to 42 dB•A/m at 10 metres			1 April 2014
29	26 990-27 000 kHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	100 mW e.r.p.	Duty cycle limit [vi]: 0.1 %	Model control devices may operate without duty cycle	1 April 2014

					restrictions [11].	
30	27 040-27 050 kHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	100 mW e.r.p.	Duty cycle limit [vi]: 0.1 %	Model control devices may operate without duty cycle restrictions [11].	1 April 2014
31	27 090-27 100 kHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	100 mW e.r.p.	Duty cycle limit [vi]: 0.1 %	Model control devices may operate without duty cycle restrictions [11].	1 April 2014
32	27 140-27 150 kHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	100 mW e.r.p.	Duty cycle limit [vi]: 0.1 %	Model control devices may operate without duty cycle restrictions [11].	1 April 2014
33	27 190-27 200 kHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	100 mW e.r.p.	Duty cycle limit [vi]: 0.1 %	Model control devices may operate without duty cycle restrictions [11].	1 April 2014
34	30-37.5 MHz	Active medical implants [1]	1 mW e.r.p.	Duty cycle limit [vi]: 10 %	This set of usage conditions is only available to ultra-low power medical membrane implants for blood pressure measurements within the definition of active implantable medical devices in Directive 90/385/EEC.	1 April 2014
35	40.66-40.7 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	10 mW e.r.p.		Video applications are excluded.	1 April 2014
36	87.5-108 MHz	High duty cycle/continuous transmission devices [8]	50 nW e.r.p.	Channel spacing up to 200 kHz.	This set of usage conditions is only available to transmitters with analogue frequency modulation (FM).	1 April 2014
37a	169.4-169 475 MHz	Assistive Listening Devices (ALD) [4]	500 mW e.r.p.	Channel spacing: max 50 kHz.		1 April 2014
37b	169.4-169 475 MHz	Metering devices [5]	500 mW e.r.p.	Channel spacing: max 50		1 April 2014

				kHz. Duty cycle limit [vi]: 10.0%.		
37c	169.4-169 475 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	500 mW e.r.p.	Channel spacing: max 50 kHz. Duty cycle limit [vi]: 1.0%.		1 April 2014
38	169.4-169 4875 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	10 mW e.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Duty cycle limit [vi]: 0.1%.		1 April 2014
39a	169 4875-169 5875 MHz	Assistive Listening Devices (ALD) [4]	500 mW e.r.p.	Channel spacing: max 50 kHz.		1 April 2014
39b	169 4875-169 5875 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	10 mW e.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Duty cycle limit [vi]: 0.001%.	Between 00:00h and 06:00h local time a duty cycle limit [vi] of 0.1 % may be used.	1 April 2014
40	169 5875-169 8125 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	10 mW e.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Duty cycle limit [vi]: 0.1 %.		1 April 2014

41	401-402 MHz	Active medical implants [1]	25 • W e.r.p.	Channel spacing: 25 kHz. Individual transmitters may combine adjacent channels for increased bandwidth up to 100 kHz. Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Alternatively a duty cycle limit [vi] of 0.1 % may also be used.	This set of usage conditions is only available for systems specifically designed for the purpose of providing non-voice digital communications between active implantable medical devices, as defined in Directive 90/385/EEC, and/or body-worn devices and other devices external to the human body used for transferring non-time critical individual patient-related physiological information.	1 April 2014
42	402-405 MHz	Active medical implants [1]	25 • W e.r.p.	Channel spacing: 25 kHz. Individual transmitters may combine adjacent channels for increased bandwidth up to 300 kHz. Other techniques to access spectrum or mitigate interference, including bandwidths greater than 300 kHz, can be used provided they result at least in an equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC to ensure compatible operation with the other users and in particular with meteorological radiosondes.	This set of usage conditions is only available to active implantable medical devices, as defined in Directive 90/385/EEC.	1 April 2014

43	405-406 MHz	Active medical implants [1]	25 • W e.r.p.	Channel spacing: 25 kHz Individual transmitters may combine adjacent channels for increased bandwidth up to 100 kHz. Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Alternatively a duty cycle limit [vi] of 0,1 % may also be used.	This set of usage conditions is only available for systems specifically designed for the purpose of providing non-voice digital communications between active implantable medical devices, as defined in Directive 90/385/EEC, and/or body-worn devices and other devices external to the human body used for transferring non-time critical individual patient-related physiological information.	1 April 2014
44a	433.05-434.04 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	1 mW e.r.p. and - 13 dBm/10 kHz power density for bandwidth modulation larger than 250 kHz	Voice applications are allowed with advanced mitigation techniques.	Audio and video applications are excluded.	1 April 2014
44b	433.05-434.04 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	10 mW e.r.p.	Duty cycle limit [vi]: 10 %	Analogue audio applications other than voice are excluded. Analogue video applications are excluded.	1 April 2014
45a	434.04-434.79 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	1 mW e.r.p. and – 13 dBm/10 kHz power density for bandwidth modulation larger than 250 kHz	Voice applications are allowed with advanced mitigation techniques.	Audio and video applications are excluded.	1 April 2014
45b	434.04-434.79 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	10 mW e.r.p.	Duty cycle limit [vi]: 10 %	Analogue audio applications other than voice are excluded. Analogue video applications are excluded.	1 April 2014

45c	434.04-434.79 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	10 mW e.r.p.	Duty cycle limit [vi]: 100 % subject to channel spacing up to 25 kHz. Voice applications are allowed with advanced mitigation techniques.	Audio and video applications are excluded.	1 April 2014
46a	863-865 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	25 mW e.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Alternatively a duty cycle limit [vi] of 0.1 % may also be used.	Analogue audio applications other than voice are excluded. Analogue video applications are excluded.	1 April 2014
46b	863-865 MHz	High duty cycle/continuous transmission devices [8]	10 mW e.r.p.		This set of usage conditions is only available to wireless audio and multimedia streaming devices.	1 April 2014
47	865-868 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	25 mW e.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Alternatively a duty cycle limit [vi] of 1 % may also be used.	Analogue audio applications other than voice are excluded. Analogue video applications are excluded.	1 April 2014
48	868-868.6 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	25 mW e.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at	Analogue video applications are excluded.	1 April 2014

				least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Alternatively a duty cycle limit [vi] of 1 % may also be used.		
49	868.6-868.7 MHz	Low duty cycle /high reliability devices [15]	10 mW e.r.p.	Channel spacing: 25 kHz The whole frequency band may also be used as a single channel for high-speed data transmission.  Duty cycle limit [vi]: 1.0%	This set of usage conditions is only available to alarm systems	1 April 2014
50	868.7-869.2 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	25 mW e.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Alternatively a duty cycle limit [vi] of 0,1 % may also be used.	Analogue video applications are excluded	1 April 2014
51	869.2-869.25 MHz	Low duty cycle /high reliability devices [15]	10 mW e.r.p.	Channel spacing: 25 kHz. Duty cycle limit [vi]: 0.1 %	This set of usage conditions is only available to social alarm devices [6].	1 April 2014
52	869.25-869.3 MHz	Low duty cycle /high reliability devices [15]	10 mW e.r.p.	Channel spacing: 25 kHz Duty cycle limit [vi]: 0.1 %	This set of usage conditions is only available to alarm systems.	1 April 2014
53	869.3-869.4 MHz	Low duty cycle /high reliability devices [15]	10 mW e.r.p.	Channel spacing: 25 kHz Duty cycle limit [vi]: 1.0%	This set of usage conditions is only available to alarm systems.	1 April 2014

54a	869.4-869.65 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	25 mW e.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Alternatively a duty cycle limit [vi] of 0,1 % may also be used.	Analogue audio applications other than voice are excluded. Analogue video applications are excluded.	1 April 2014
54b	869.4-869.65 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	500 mW e.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Alternatively a Duty cycle limit [vi] of 10% may also be used.	Analogue video applications are excluded.	1 April 2014
55	869.65-869.7 MHz	Low duty cycle /high reliability devices [15]	25 mW e.r.p.	Channel spacing: 25 kHz Duty cycle limit [vi]: 10 %	This set of usage conditions is only available to alarm systems.	1 April 2014
56a	869.7-870 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	5 mW e.r.p.	Voice applications allowed with advanced mitigation techniques.	Audio and video applications are excluded.	1 April 2014
56b	869.7-870 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	25 mW e.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used.	Analogue audio applications other than voice are excluded. Analogue video applications are excluded.	1 April 2014

				Alternatively a duty cycle limit [vi] of 1 % may also be used.		
57a	2400-2483.5 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	10 mW equivalent isotropic radiated power (e.i.r.p.)			1 April 2014
57b	2400-2483.5 MHz	Radio determination applications [9]	25 mW e.i.r.p.			1 April 2014
57c	2400-2483.5 MHz	Wideband data transmission systems [16]	100 mW e.i.r.p. and 100 mW/100 kHz e.i.r.p. density applies when frequency hopping modulation is used, 10 mW/MHz e.i.r.p. density applies when other types of modulation are used	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used.		1 April 2014
58	2446-24 54 MHz	Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) [12]	500 mW e.i.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used.		1 April 2014
59	2483.5-2500 MHz	Active medical implants [1]	10 mW e.i.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Channel spacing: 1 MHz. The whole frequency band may also be used dynamically as a single channel for high-speed data	This set of usage conditions is only available to active implantable medical devices, as defined in Directive 90/385/EEC. Peripheral master units are for indoor use only.	1 April 2014

				transmissions. Duty cycle limit [vi] of 10 %.		
60	4 500-7 000 MHz	Radio determination applications [9]	24 dBm e.i.r.p. [19]	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used.	This set of usage conditions is only available to Tank Level Probing Radar [10]	1 April 2014
61	5 725-5 875 MHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	25 mW e.i.r.p.			1 April 2014
62	5 795-5 805 MHz	Transport and Traffic Telematics [13]	2 W e.i.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used.	This set of usage conditions applies only to road tolling applications.	1 April 2014
63	6 000-8 500 MHz	Radio determination applications [9]	7 dBm/50 MHz peak e.i.r.p. and -33 dBm/MHz mean e.i.r.p.	Automatic power control and antenna requirements as well as equivalent techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used.	This set of usage conditions is only available to Level Probing Radar. Established exclusion zones around radio astronomy sites must be obeyed.	1 April 2014
64	8 500-10 600 MHz	Radio determination applications [9]	30 dBm e.i.r.p. [19]	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described	This set of usage conditions is only available to Tank Level Probing Radar [10].	1 April 2014

				in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used.		
65	17.1-17.3 GHz	Radio determination applications [9]	26 dBm e.i.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used.	This set of usage conditions is only available to ground-based systems.	1 April 2014
66	24.05-24.075 GHz	Transport and Traffic Telematics [13]	100 mW e.i.r.p.			1 April 2014
67	24.05-26.5 GHz	Radio determination applications [9]	26 dBm/50 MHz peak e.i.r.p. and -14 dBm/MHz mean e.i.r.p.	Automatic power control and antenna requirements as well as equivalent techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used.	This set of usage conditions is only available to Level Probing Radar.  Established exclusion zones around radio astronomy sites must be obeyed.	1 April 2014
68	24.05-27 GHz	Radio determination applications [9]	43 dBm e.i.r.p. [19]	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used.	This set of usage conditions is only available to Tank Level Probing Radar [10].	1 April 2014
69a	24.075-24.15 GHz	Transport and Traffic Telematics [13]	100 mW e.i.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance	This set of usage conditions is only available to ground-based vehicle radars.	1 April 2014

				to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Dwell time limits and frequency modulation range apply as specified in harmonised standards.		
69b	24075-24.15 GHz	Transport and Traffic Telematics [13]	0.1 mW e.i.r.p.			1 April 2014
70a	24.15-24.25 GHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	100 mW e.i.r.p.			1 April 2014
70b	24.15-24.25 GHz	Transport and Traffic Telematics [13]	100 mW e.i.r.p.			1 April 2014
71	24.25-24.495 GHz	Transport and Traffic Telematics [13]	-11 dBm e.i.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Duty cycle limits [vi] and frequency modulation ranges apply as specified in harmonised standards.	This set of usage conditions is only available to ground-based vehicle radars operating in the harmonised 24 GHz frequency range.	1 April 2014
72	24.25-24.5 GHz	Transport and Traffic Telematics [13]	20 dBm e.i.r.p. (forward-facing radars) 16 dBm e.i.r.p. (rear-facing radars)	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Duty cycle limits [vi] and frequency modulation range	This set of usage conditions is only available to ground-based vehicle radars operating in the harmonised 24 GHz frequency range.	1 April 2014

				apply as specified in harmonised standards.		
73	24495-24.5 GHz	Transport and Traffic Telematics [13]	-8 dBm e.i.r.p.	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used. Duty cycle limits [vi] and frequency modulation range apply as specified in harmonised standards.	This set of usage conditions is only available to ground-based vehicle radars operating in the harmonised 24 GHz frequency range.	1 April 2014
74a	57-64 GHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	100 mW e.i.r.p., a maximum transmit power of 10dBm and a maximum e.i.r.p. power spectral density of 13dBm/MHz			1 April 2014
74b	57-64 GHz	Radio determination applications [9]	43 dBm e.i.r.p. [19]	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used.	This set of usage conditions is only available to Tank Level Probing Radar [10].	1 April 2014
74c	57-64 GHz	Radio determination applications [9]	35 dBm/50 MHz peak e.i.r.p. and -2 dBm/MHz mean e.i.r.p.	Automatic power control and antenna requirements as well as equivalent techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards	This set of usage conditions is only available to Level Probing Radar.	1 April 2014

				adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used.		
75	57-66 GHz	Wideband data transmission systems [16]	40 dBm e.i.r.p. and 13 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. density	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used.	Fixed outdoor installations are excluded.	1 April 2014
76	61-61.5 GHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	100 mW e.i.r.p.			1 April 2014
77	63-64 GHz	Transport and Traffic Telematics [13]	40 dBm e.i.r.p.		This set of usage conditions is only available to vehicle-to-vehicle, vehicle-to-infrastructure and infrastructure-to-vehicle systems.	1 April 2014
78a	75-85 GHz	Radio determination applications [9]	34dBm/50 MHz peak e.i.r.p. and -3 dBm/MHz mean e.i.r.p.	Automatic power control and antenna requirements as well as equivalent techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used.	This set of usage conditions is only available to Level Probing Radar.  Established exclusion zones around radio astronomy sites must be obeyed.	1 April 2014
78b	75-85 GHz	Radio determination applications [9]	43 dBm e.i.r.p. [19]	Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards	This set of usage conditions is only available to Tank Level Probing Radar [10]	1 April 2014

				adopted under Directive 1999/5/EC must be used.		
79	76-77 GHz	Transport and Traffic Telematics [13]	55 dBm peak e.i.r.p. and 50 dBm mean e.i.r.p. and 23.5 dBm mean e.i.r.p. for pulse radars		This set of usage conditions is only available to ground-based vehicle and infrastructure systems.	1 April 2014
80	122-123 GHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	100 mW e.i.r.p.			1 April 2014
81	244-246 GHz	Non-specific short-range devices [3]	100 mW e.i.r.p.			1 April 2014

[i] Member States must allow adjacent frequency bands within this table to be used as a single frequency band provided the specific conditions of each of these adjacent frequency bands are met.

[ii] As defined in Article 2(3).

[iii] Member States must allow the usage of spectrum up to the transmit power, field strength or power density given in this table. In accordance with Article 3(3), they may impose less restrictive conditions, i.e. allow the use of spectrum with higher transmit power, field strength or power density, provided that this does not reduce or compromise the appropriate coexistence between short-range devices in bands harmonised by this Decision.

[iv] Member States may only impose these ‘additional parameters (channelling and/or channel access and occupation rules)’, and shall not add other parameters or spectrum access and mitigation requirements. Less restrictive conditions within the meaning of Article 3(3) mean that Member States may completely omit the ‘additional parameters (channelling and/or channel access and occupation rules)’ in a given cell or allow higher values, provided that the appropriate sharing arrangement in the harmonised band is not compromised.

[v] Member States may only impose these ‘other usage restrictions’ and shall not add additional usage restrictions. As less restrictive conditions may be introduced within the meaning of Article 3(3), Member States may omit one or all of these restrictions, provided that the appropriate sharing arrangement in the harmonised band is not compromised.

[vi] ‘Duty cycle’ means the ratio of time during any one-hour period when a single device is actively transmitting. Less restrictive conditions within the meaning of Article 3(3) mean that Member States may allow a higher value for ‘duty cycle’.

[1] The active medical implant category covers the radio part of active implantable medical devices that are intended to be totally or partially introduced, surgically or medically, into the human body or that of an animal.

[2] "Animal implantable devices" are transmitting devices which are placed inside the body of an animal for the purpose of performing diagnostic functions and/or delivery of therapeutic treatment.

[3] The non-specific short-range device category covers all kinds of radio devices, regardless of the application or the purpose, which fulfil the technical conditions as specified for a given frequency band. Typical uses include telemetry, telecommand, alarms, data transmissions in general and other applications.

[4] The assistive listening device (ALD) category covers radio communications systems that allow persons suffering from hearing disability to increase their listening capability. Typical systems include one or more radio transmitters and one or more radio receivers.

[5] The metering device category covers radio devices that are part of bidirectional radio communications systems which allow remote monitoring, measuring and transmission of data in smart grid infrastructures, such as electricity, gas and water.

[6] 'Social alarm devices' are radio communications systems that allow reliable communication for a person in distress in a confined area to initiate a call for assistance. Typical uses of social alarm are to assist elderly or disabled people.

[7] 'Active implantable medical devices' as defined in Council Directive 90/385/EEC of 20 June 1990 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to active implantable medical devices and their peripherals (OJ L 189, 20.7.1990, p. 17).

[8] The high duty cycle/continuous transmission device category covers radio devices that rely on low latency and high duty cycle transmissions. Typical uses are for personal wireless audio and multimedia streaming systems, mobile phones, automotive or home entertainment system, wireless microphones, cordless loudspeakers, cordless headphones, radio devices carried on a person, assistive listening devices, in-ear monitoring, wireless microphones for use at concerts or other stage productions, and low power analogue FM transmitters (band 36).

[9] The radio determination application category covers radio devices that are used for determining the position, velocity and/or other characteristics of an object, or for obtaining information relating to these parameters. Typical uses are various kinds of measurement application.

[10] 'Tank Level Probing Radar' (TLPR) is a specific type of radiodetermination application, which is used for tank level measurements and is installed in metallic or reinforced concrete tanks, or similar structures made of material with comparable attenuation characteristics. The purpose of the tank is to contain a substance.

[11] 'Model control devices' are a specific kind of telecommand and telemetry radio equipment that is used to remotely control the movement of models (principally miniature representations of vehicles) in the air, on land or over or under the water surface.

[12] The radio frequency identification (RFID) category covers tag/interrogator based radio communications systems, consisting of radio devices (tags) attached to animate or inanimate items and of transmitter/receiver units (interrogators) which activate the tags and receive data back. Typical uses include the tracking and identification of items, such as for electronic

article surveillance (EAS), and collecting and transmitting data relating to the items to which tags are attached, which may be either battery-less, battery assisted or battery powered. The responses from a tag are validated by its interrogator and passed to its host system.

[13] The transport and traffic telematics category covers radio devices that are used in the fields of transport (road, rail, water or air, depending on the relevant technical restrictions), traffic management, navigation, mobility management and in intelligent transport systems (ITS). Typical applications are used for interfaces between different modes of transport, communication between vehicles (e.g. car to car), between vehicles and fixed locations (e.g. car to infrastructure) as well as communication from and to users.

[14] The inductive applications category covers radio devices that use magnetic fields with inductive loop systems for near field communications. Typical uses include devices for car immobilisation, animal identification, alarm systems, cable detection, waste management, personal identification, wireless voice links, access control, proximity sensors, anti-theft systems, including RF anti-theft induction systems, data transfer to hand-held devices, automatic article identification, wireless control systems and automatic road tolling.

[15] The low duty cycle/high reliability device category covers radio devices that rely on low overall spectrum utilisation and low duty cycle spectrum access rules to ensure highly reliable spectrum access and transmissions in shared bands. Typical uses include alarm systems that use radio communication for indicating an alert condition at a distant location and social alarms systems that allow reliable communication for a person in distress.

[16] The wideband data transmission system category covers radio devices that use wideband modulation techniques to access the spectrum. Typical uses include wireless access systems such as radio local area networks (WAS/RLANs).

[17] In band 20 higher field strengths and additional usage restrictions apply for inductive applications.

[18] In bands 22a, 24, 25, 27a, and 28a higher field strengths and additional usage restrictions apply for inductive applications.

[19] The power limit applies inside a closed tank and corresponds to a spectral density of – 41,3 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. outside a 500 litre test tank."